ANGLO-AMERICAN NOTES.

THE COBDEN CLUB'S REVISED CREED-THE PHILIPPINES THROUGH AN

London, January 7. The Cobden Club has been dwindling in numbers and influence until barely more than a corporal's guard of faddlists remains to protect the ark of the Covenant of Free Trade. For forty years these economic Second Adventists have been solemnly awaiting the fulfilment of Cobden's prophecies, when wars should cease, tariff walls be levelled and England be doing a brisk trade with all creation; and during this long period of patient expectation they have never swerved from the simple faith once delivered to the saints of the Manchester School. The Free Trade millennium has not yet come, for unregenerate nations still maintain high tariffs as a convenient method of raising revenues and diversifying home industries; but there has been a breath of life among the dry bones of mouldering Cobdenism, even if the new dispensation of economic grace be as remote as ever. The old with has been suddenly and artificially adapted

s the new conditions of Imperialism. This is the real significance of the encyclical letter sent out this week by the president and secretary of the Cobden Club. Lord Farrer and Mr. Gowing have taken up the parable of the Open Door and have substituted it for the Free Trade legend. They assert that the time has it is necessary to reconsider the club's normal attitude of reserve and reticence with reference to foreign affairs, since the policy of expansion adopted by all the great Powers raises the question of free commercial intercourse in a new and extremely important form. Exclusiveness in the management of colonies and spheres of influence is recognized as a source of danger to England. Consequently the committee considers that it falls within the scope of the club's work to promote the adoption Door. It contends that England has no further need to acquire new territories, and that she has a purely commercial interest in such countries as are not yet appropriated by civilized Instead of quarrelling with those Powers as to the limits of their spheres of infuence, she should persevere in her adherence to the principle of equal commercial rights of all nations and bring strong moral influence to bear upon them to keep the door open in their own

English public life, and hence this manthe Protectionist nations to the English gospel of Free Trade. It is doubtful if it can be made coasting trade of the Black Sca and Baltic littomany and Japan in certain quarters

This new departure of the managers of the club mainly serves to emphasize the fact that They have considered it necessary to revise the They believed in the coming of a Free Trade millennium of universal brotherhood and industrial perceived to be incompatible with the new con valling among the great Powers of the world. Revised formularies are required even for the Cobden Club. The Open Door takes the place vincing foreign nations that they ought to lower their tariffs, and are content to shift their ground and join in the struggle for the maintenance of equality of commercial privilege in the colonies, dependencies and protectorates of the chief civil-

This new manifesto, following Mr. Leonard Courtney's remarkable address before the Royal imperial policies and the scramble for new possessions now going on throughout the world. Englishmen have ceased to believe in the ultimate conversion of the great Protectionist nations to Free Trade principles. If I may be allowed to coin a word, they have become opendoorists rather than Free Traders. They are concentrating their energies upon counteracting exclusive privileges, not in high-tariff countries, but in those portions of the world which are dependent upon them. They are indifferent whether there are high or low tariffs in China, the Philippines, or any other remote markets Where one Power or another is establishing po litical control, but they are vitally interested in having the door kept open in the great world the real economic policy of the new imperialism in England. The surviving Little Englanders of old-time Cobdenite benediction: "Free Trade,

Peace and Good Will among Nations." METHODS OF DOUBTFUL VALUE. The benevolent evangelization methods of the Cobden Club, which have proved futile in converting the world to Free Trade, are of prob lematic value in enforcing the principle of the Open Door. Englishmen know in their hearts that the example of the United States in opening the trade of the Philippines to all nations or equal terms is more effective than a library of It is regarded here by broad-minded men as a full and satisfactory cancellation of all obligations incurred by America in the diplomacy of the Spanish war. They regret that the door in impression among the men. Hawaii and Porto Rico is closed by the operation of the American system of imperial federation, and they forecast a similar result in Cuba after a transition period during which artificial attempts are made to defer annexation; but they appreciate at their full value the advantages which they derive from the open-door policy in the Philippines. That policy, with the co-operation of America, Germany and Japan in the Par East, will prevent the exclusion of England from great markets for which the Powers of maritime Europe are sagerly scrambling. Behind the Open Door is England's tremendous

AN ENGINEER'S PHILIPPINE NOTES.

One of the best-informed Englishmen respecting the resources and political conditions of the Philippines is Mr. Frederic H. R. Sawyer, C. E. who has had a long professional career in tropi-

afloat and in English shipbuilding yards he entered the Brazilian Navy and took an active part in the war with Paraguay. He superintended a series of engineering works in Peru, and then went out to Manila, where he arrived in 1877, and remained about fourteen years. During that period he examined and reported upon the value of large concessions of land in various sections of the Philippine group, constructed and remodelled extensive sugar-works, introduced vaccuum pans and improved machinery, designed and executed plans for water-

works, enlarged the mint and built an iron church at Manila, engaged in many other important works and was a member of the Central Commission of the Philippine Exhibition at Madrid. In the course of his residence he visited nearly all the principal islands, examined large timber tracts and reported upon mining districts. and acquired an intimate knowledge of the resources of the group and the habits and pecultarities of the population. Mr. Sawyer naturally takes an active interest

in the new fortunes of the Philippine group under American administration, and has clear ideas and strong opinions respecting the policies which should be adopted by the United States Government. Military rule, at once firm and flexible, he considers an indispensable requirebe needed, but with wise administration he thinks that there will be no difficulty in governing the islands with a garrison not larger than five thousand men. There ought to be, in his judgment, four principal posts: Manila in Luzon, Iloilo in Panay, Zamboanga in Mindanao and Yolo in the Sulu chain. With transports available at these four points, the troops could be sent at short notice to any section where they might be needed. In connection with these four garrisons of Regular troops there should be a native army of ten chousand men, officered by ous tribes differing in language and customs gether. He cannot be persuaded that there will be any serious difficulty in managing them or for permanent occupation.

This English expert apprehends that the chief danger will arise from an excess of American energy. If these sluggish Malay races are hurand cautiously. The American officials must expect to waste time in conferences and negotiations, and be content with slow and laborious can govern the islands with remarkable facility. on foot, surveyed mining districts, and made a of true coal, but he is confident that there are open to all nations on equal terms the plored, and that there are many sources of mineral wealth in addition to the great agrisecure general recognition of the Open | cultural industries-sugar, hemp and rice.

HARVESTING THE HUDSON ICE

THE CROP UNUSUALLY EARLY AND GOOD -IMPROVED MACHINERY.

Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 21 (Special).-The Huds River ice crop is now in prime condition, and the harvest is in full progress all along the line. The zero conditions which have prevailed at intervals during the last few weeks have matured the crop nearly a month earlier than last season, and there is now every indication that the harvest secured will be one of the largest and finest ever taken from the river. The ice is of excellent quality and more free from sediment than usual. Most of it is solid water ice, there having been little snow. This

four million tons. And it is probable that over half a million tons additional will be stacked at onvenient places for early shipment to market, as there is no old ice on hand. The weather is excepthat nearly ten thousand men and boys and over a thousand horses are engaged in it.

it is believed that nearly half the desired supply has already been secured. Some of the brickyardstorage of ice, some under contract of sale at the market price and others trusting to the general be cleared for business.

few strikes have occurred. The work is proving a great boon to the thousands of otherwise idle men

few strikes have occurred. The work is proving a great boon to the thousands of otherwise idle men in the valley of the upper Hudson at this season. It is believed that the crop will be housed this year at a less cost than usual, and some say it may not exceed is cents a ton. The average cost heretofore has been reckoned at 20 cents.

With all the present appliances for cutting, elevating and packing the work proceeds rapidly. Not over fitteen full working days are now required to fill all the houses on the river. Among the newer devices is an improved pianer, which, instead of being used previous to cutting, is attached to the elevator at the house. As the blocks of ice go up the inclined run they are passed over this planer, if desired, and it shaves off the under side with whatever sediment may have accumulated there. This makes the cakes of uniform thickness. It also leaves the under surface of the block corrugated. This is important in the operation of packing and secures level layers of ice all over the house. The corrugated surface also greatly facilitates the removal of the ice for shipment in summer without breakage and loss.

The scrapers for the removal of snow before cutting the ice from the "ponds" in the river have also been greatly improved. Whether all these favoring influences will result in cheaper ice for the consumer next summer is, however, quite another question.

GENERAL ANDREWS'S FIRST ORDER

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF MAKES A FAVORABLE IMPRESSION AT ITS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.

The first order issued by the new Adjutant-General, Avery D. Andrews, was made public yester-day. It gives notice that Theodore Rossevelt, "having qualified as Governor of the State, hereby assumes command of the Militia of the State, and

ar Hounces the Governor's staff. The whole staff, with one exception, accompanied Governor Roosevelt on his visit to the 28d Regiment on Friday evening, and its appearance was ernors. There was no uniformity of uniform, and the men seemed to feel at ease in their military regalia. With two exceptions the members of the staff have all seen service in some branch of the Guard or the volunteer army, and it was remarked by many of the guests at the 23d Regiment Armory that the new military family had caused a good

To have a Commander-in-Chief who is posted on military matters is a new experience for the members of the Guard. Governor Black depended en-tirely on C. Whitney Tillinghast, 2d, who was inspired, to a great extent, by Major Burbank, and Governor Morton, who preceded him, made no pretension to military knowledge, and allowed matters to be directed by General McAlpin and Colonel Phisterer. Governor Roosevelt has placed a military man in the position of chief of staff, and the

tary man in the position of chief of staff, and the new code puts the command of the State's forces in the Dands of General Roe, but the Governor intends, nevertheless, to keep a watchful eye on the Guard, and in his address to the officers of the 23d Regiment pledged himself to "build up" the State's soldiery.

The 23d Regiment, through its colonel, Alexis C. Smith, has complained frequently for having been self behind when other commands were allowed to go to the front, and the men were pleased when Governor Roosevelt told them that they were entitled to as much praise for waiting patiently at home for orders as their comrades were for marching away.

ing away.
Governor Roosevelt's advocacy of an improved arm for the National Guard will probably result in legislation to that end.

EXPORTS OF 1808 THE LARGEST IN AMER-ICAN HISTORY.

IMPORTS THE SMALLEST SINCE 1885-THE TREAS. URY PIGURES IN DETAIL.

REMARKABLE TRADE YEAR.

[ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, Jan. 21.—The story of the foreign
commerce of 1898 is now complete. Its exports are
the largest in American history and its imports the smallest since 1885, although the consuming popu-And as if to emphasize the great work of this greatest year, the month of December made for itself the highest record of exports ever made by any month. The total exports of December were \$137.547.448, and of the full calendar year \$1,264.925,169.
Only two earlier calendar years crossed the billiondollar line, that of 1887 having been \$1.099,708,045, and 1896 \$1.096,857,241. The largest record of any month prior to that just ended was that of November, 1805 which was \$129.780.014, while only sixteen months ever crossed the hundred-million-dollar line in ex-ports. Three months of the calendar year of 1891 and three months of the calendar year 1896 showed exports in excess of \$100,000,000, and four months i while six of the twelve months of 1898 showed exports of more than \$100,000,000 each, and the ful year averaged more than \$100,000,000 for its entire

The imports of the year are as notable as the exports, but for revenue reasons, being the small est since 1885, although the consuming population is, as above indicated, 23 per cent greater than a that time. They amount to only \$633,664.634, against \$742.623.863 in 1897. Thus the year shows an increase of more than \$150,000,000 in exports and a decrease of more than \$100,000,000 in imports, giv ing by far the largest excess of exports ever known

The total excess of exports of merchandise is \$621,200.535, against \$357,090.915 in 1897, which was the highest record prior to 1898. The largest exports in the country's history, coupled with the usually small imports, were naturally accompanied by the largest net importations of gold. The total gold importations for the year were \$158,036,252, and the total gold expertations \$16,194,954, making

excess of imports of gold for the year \$141,841.298. The largest gold importation of any preceding The largest gold importation of any preceding year was that of 18%, when it amounted to only \$104.73.259, and when the excess of imports over exports was only \$46.474.359, while only two years in the decade, 1856 and 1858, show any excess of imports of gold. The total imports of silver, most of which comes in with lead ore, were during the year \$29.029.724 a sum larger than that of any earlier years save 1856 and 1857, while the exports, stated in buillion value (except coins of the United States exported), were \$23.79.164, a sum larger than that of any preceding year except 1856, 1856 and 1857. The following table shows the imports and exports of merchandise in the calendar years from 1858 to 1858, the excess of imports or exports in each year being also indicated:

Year. 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1894 1895 1896 1897	770,521,963 920,007,726 822,320,943 840,930,943 776,248,924 676,246,930 801,673,367 681,579,756	Exports, \$691.761.050 827.196.347 857.506.646 103.420.660 876.108.781 825.102.248 824.860.136 1.065.843.241 1.065.714.807	Firess of exports \$33,654,321 36,584,381 34,104,821 42,188,700 97,480,705 148,711,833 23,186,820 324,281,885 857,080,914
1808		1,254,925,160	621,260,532

70,9635,460 24,005,074 70,094,581 76,532,056 70,775,820 101,678,650 104,967,402 58,256,860 34,276,401 16,104,954	38,928,829 3,832,944 34,116,471 50,071,110 7,013,431 80,022,685 10,571,010 *46,474,300 *141,541,200
	24,003,074 70,086,581 76,532,056 70,775,820 101,675,850 104,967,402 58,256,800 34,276,401

A STRANGE MISTAKE RECTIFIED.

MONEY WHICH A DEPOSITOR THOUGHT HE HAD BANKED FOUND IN A SAFE-DEPOSIT VAULT.

Charles Horton, the receiving teller of the Hud-son County National Bank, Jersey City, and his assistant, Edward Farrier, resigned in September did not have his bank book, as he was about to leave the city, and was in a hurry, as he had some valuable papers, among them a mortgage, to place in his box in a safe-deposit vault in New-York. Mr. Bishop returned in early fall, and had his bank book balanced. He was surprised to find the \$500 had not been credited, and called at the bank to have the mistake rectified.

No record could be found of the entry, and the deposit slip was also missing. Mr. Bishop was positive he had made the deposit. Mr. Bishop was positive he had made the deposit. Mr. Bishop was positive he had made the deposit without the bank book, and thought the money had been received. Mr. Farrier, the assistant teller, was certain that he had not received the money, and would have recalled such an unusual incident as making a deposit without the bank book.

The bank officers decided to dispense with the services of the teller and his assistant, and place \$500 to Mr. Bishop's account.

On Fridny afternoon Mr. Bishop went to the safe-deposit vault to credit interest on the mortgage he had on the day he first had the conversation about the deposit of \$500. When he opened the envelope containing the mortgage he was surprised to find in it the five \$100-bills he so firmly believed he had deposited in the Jersey City bank.

Then he recalled that he had spoken to the teller about depositing the money without his pass book and turned to fill out a deposit stip, when some acquaintance accosted him and detained him for several minutes in conversation, and he left the bank with the firm conversation had beginned the money.

Mr. Bishop, on making the discovery, hastened to

money.

Mr Bishop, on making the discovery, hastened to the bank to reimburse it and apologize for the unintentional mistake. The bank officials were pleased, and informed Horton and Farrier. The latter was reinstated, but the former teller has engaged in business, and decided not to return to the bank of the state of the bank o

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT FOR ALBANY.

which provides for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the erection of a soldiers' monument in the park try," and attached to General Smith's brigade. bill names as Commissioners General Daniel E. bill names as Commissioners General Daniel E. Sickies, Captain John Paimer, ex-Secretary of State, Henr's H. Lyman, Lieutenant-Colonel Herman Bendell, the State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Adjutant-General. Five of the members of the Board are Grand Army of the Republic men, four-Sickies, Bendell, Palmer and Lyman-are members of the Loyal Legion, and all with the exception of Adjutant-General Andrews have seen hard, active service in the Civil War. The National Guard is represented on the Commission by Adjutant-General Andrews and Lieutenant-Colonel Bendell.

MANY NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE THERE.

MANY NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE THERE The lecture to be delivered by the Rev. John P. Chidwick on January 29 in Carnegie Hall is exci ing widespread interest in this city, especially among officers of the Navy. Letters approving the expressing hopes that it will be a magnificent suc-cess are daily received by Commander Delahanty, cess are daily received by Commander Delanany, who is taking an active interest in its success. Over fifty of the officers at the Navy Yard have decided to come to the lecture, with more to hear from. Several of the survivors of the sailors who were on the Maine when she was blown up will be present. A section of the stage will be set apart for the naval officers and seamen, who will be in full uniform. The boxes are nearly all sold. Reserved seats are selling rapidly, and it looks now as if standing room would be at a premium on the night of the lecture. Governor Theodore Roosevelt will preside.

RICHARD E. GRAFF SEEKS HIS RELEASE. Richard E. Graff, an artist, who has been confined n the Matteawan Asylum for some time, was before Justice Bookstaver in the Supreme Court yes-terday on a writ of habeas corpus secured by his

# HOLLANDER'S

290 FIFTH AVENUE.

## Annual Clearance Sale.

MODEL GOWNS (ON SECOND FLOOR)

Of recent Importation, marked at PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL to dispose of them quickly.

MANY OF THEM FROM \$50 TO \$85.

SILK WAISTS AT HALF PRICE DURING THIS SALE. TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES from Twenty Dollars.

#### GREAT SACRIFICE In Fur Trimmed Coats and Wraps.

The ladies of New York are beginning to realize that these sales ar: giving them the best values they can obtain during the year in exclusively ultra fashionable ladies' apparel.

ORDERS FOR GOWNS until March 1st taken at EXTREMELY REDUCED PRICES. Elevator to 2d floor.

SAFE BOLDLY CRACKED.

BLOWN OPEN WITH DYNAMITE IN FULL SIGHT OF THE STREET.

BURGLARS FRIGHTENED AWAY BEFORE THEY GOT ANY PLUNDER-POLICE CAPTAIN O'BRIEN

Butter and Eggs Company, at No. 48 Harrison-st. some time on Friday night or early yesterday morning and blew a safe door apart, smashing and bending it out of shape. They were within a few inches of \$2,000 in cash, to secure which they would parently frightened away. They smashed furniture and closets, however, and drilled a hole in another safe, showing that they spent some time in the 6 o'clock yesterday morning. There is no clew to st. station, says that the burglary shows that the duty, and he will prefer charges against some one

The firm kept its produce in the front part of the In the office is the big safe, seven feet high seen for some time. The burgiars apparently ex-

THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

PAPERS ON THE WAR WITH SPAIN READ BEFORE

which took place in Albany last week was largely attended, and the proceedings were enlivened by a

the Guard much good in an indirect way. Officers from the various parts of the State who, under

The new officers of the association are Lieu-nant-Colonel William H Chapin, 55th Regiment, resident, Brigadler-General George Moore Smith, st vice-president, Captain F. A. Wells, 23d Regi-ent, second vice-president, Major James H. Man-ing Third Brigade staff, secretary, Captain William Dunnell, 22d Regiment, chapiain, William

ASTOR BATTERY AND NATIONAL GUARD.

MANY ADVOCATES-NOT FAVORED

Many friends of the Astor Battery are advocating the retention of that command as a part of the Na tional Guard after it has been mustered out of the volunteer service. It has been urged for a long time that the artillery arm of the service is too small, and that instead of four batteries there should be a regiment.

The First and Second batteries are in the First Brigade, the Third is in the Second Brigade and the Sixth is in the Third Brigade. The Pourth and deeply interested in the bill which has been intro-duced in the Assembly by Mr. Kelly, of Albany. suggested that the Aster Battery might be taken suggested that the Astor Battery might be taken

It was stated at division headquarters that advocates of the scheme believed that the Astor

A meeting of the trustees of Barnard College

Hewitt, No. 9 Lexington-ave., on Friday after noon. A letter was read from Joseph Pulltzer offering to establish the Lucille Pulltzer scholarship, in memory of his deceased daughter. He sent a check for \$10,000 for the purpose. The insent a check for \$10.000 for the purpose. The in-come is to be given from year to year to the undergraduate student living in this city who has passed the best examinations and shown herself most worthy in every way.

A communication was read from the Board of Regents of the State reporting the asked-for change in the charter of the college, authorizing the election of an alumna trustee to the Board, to be elected by the alumnae of the college.

An engineer on an elevated railroad train running through West Broadway discovered a fire on the eight floor of the eight-story building at No. 259 the alarm by blowing his whistle furiously. This part of the building is occupied by William Hermann, paper manufacturer. Refore the fire was under control the building and Hermann's stock had been damaged to the amount of \$15,000. Bates. Stewart & Co., who occupied the third floor, and Davis & Quick, dyers, on the first floor, suffered a loss by water. TOPICS IN CALIFORNIA.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY PLANS-DR. MAL-ABY'S ARREST-NEW RAIL-ROAD OPENED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, Jan. 21.-The election of George A. Newhall as president of the Mercantile Library Association this week means the beginning of a new regime for this old library that has had so many vicissitudes. The association is burdened with a \$75,000 debt which draws \$4,500 in yearly interest, but Mr. New hall proposes to float the non-interest-bearing bonds among his friends and members so as to wipe out the interest account, and to permit this noney to be applied to the purchase finest library-rooms in the country, but its offices do not rent well, as pusiness has not reached as far out as Van Ness-ave.

The Southern Pacific's new order for rolling stock, which is the largest ever placed in this country, includes many engines and cars for the Central and Southern Pacific lines in this State. The six new locomotives will be the most powerful ones ever brought to this coast biggest engines now used on the Sierra Nevada or the Tehachapi Mountains. All the new passonger-cars ordered will be vestibuled ones. The memorial prepared by the San Francisc

Mechanics' Institute, asking Congress to appr priate \$50,000 for a permanent colonial exhibition in this city, to be opened on September 2, has been signed by all the representative trade organizations. Such a display, which would be a commercial museum of great intrade features, could be gathered readily, and with a National appropriation for a nucleus it would soon be developed into a fine exhibition. The decision of the Rev. Stopford Brooke, of

Boston, to fill temporarily the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins, of the First Unitarian Church, has given much satisfaction. He has promised to come for six months, and in that time it is hoped that Dr. Stabbins will re-Physically, the doctor has improved beyond the expectations of his physiians, but mentally he is unable to undertake

geon formerly connected with Bellevue, were not confined to his arrest and arraignment on the charge of smuggling silk. He had made arrangements to go East with Captain March, of the Astor Battery, and he lost his transportation and the favor of the commander of the battery for a roll of pongee silk worth only \$15.

Among the deaths of the week were those of George W. Dent, the brother of Mrs. U. S. Grent, who had barely reached the age of eighty, and Colonel Edward E. Eyre, a ploneer and a prominent figure in the mining specula-tion of the big bonanza days. The Colonel at the outbreak of the Civil War raised a regiment, led his men across the deserts of Arizona and New-Mexico, and did good service for the Union cause by defending the border against the Con-federate guerillas and the Indians.

Frank Daniels made a hit at the Columbia this week in "The Idol's Eye," which is produced in handsome style. The Tivoli also achieved a success with "The Wedding Day," by Julian Edwards. The Tivoli company is strong in good singers and clever actors, and it gives good, cherp opera. Mrs. Stanford has ordered work begun

University buildings at Palo Alto which were about to be built when Senator Stanford died. Her fortune is now under her own control, and she proposes to expend about \$400,000 on a sne proposes to expend about \$400,000 on a memorial chapel, a natural science building and a memorial arch. These structures will all be of Spanish-American style of architecture, to match the other buildings of the college quad-

rangle.

A railroad will be completed within the year from Monterey to Fresno. The distance is 145 miles, and the opening of rail communication between the great interior county of the San Joaquin Valley and the seacoast will mean much to the raisin growers and wheat producers. A large pier is now being built in Monterey Bay to the depth of forty feet of water, so that occan steamers may load their freight direct from the cars. It is also the intention of the builders to extend the railroad one hundred miles east of Fresno in order to tap the rich fruit, gold and from and white pine lumber districts.

The stock and bond market has been feature-less this week, though all the stocks have kept up to a high notch, with the exception of San Prancisco Gas, which fell off nearly 4 points owing to a new company starting in to sell dollar gas.

TALK OF RAINES LAW CHANGES.

TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES AGAINST HOTELS.

yesterday morning at the G sey House by the Leg-Islative Committee of the Hotel Men's Association of this city, but nothing definite was done beyond passing a resolution to investigate the statement alleged to have been made by Senator Raines, in which he declared that hotel-keepers in this city TEACHERS' SALARIES HEARING A FIZZLE. There were present at the meeting President H.

H. Brockway, James J. Breslin, of the Gilsey House, Mr. Bauman, of the Holland House, M. B. Barry, of the St. Cloud: Alonzo Foster, of the New-Amsterdam, and William J. Fanning, counsel New-Amsterdam, and William J. Fanning, counsel for the city association. Mr. Fanning said after the meeting that no definite action had been taken in regard to any further since of Raines law legislation. Senator Raines had not formulated any amendments to his bill in a new bill, and the committee would wait unit he did something either way, so that it could ac definitely. When he completed his plans the as ociation would probably be represented at Albany by a soild delegation to state its opinions in retard to this kind of legislation.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

### HIGGINS & SEITER: FINE CHINA

SALE OF STERLING SILVER MOUNTED CUT **GLASS NOVELTIES AT** 50 CTS. ON THE DOLLAR.



We have just purchased from one of the largest manufacturers in this country their entire stock of Sterling Silver Mounted Novelties consisting of Salt Bottles, Vaseline Boxes, Pomade Jars. Puff Boxes, Pocket Salts or Vinalsrettes, etc., in all about 700 pieces. Had these goods been on the market before Christmas, we would have had to ask you JUST DOUBLE, in some instances even more than the price you will pay to-morrow.

At

There are several hundred very artistic and pretty Salts or 35 cts. ea. Vinaigrette Bottles suitable for are quite nicely cut and have a ground glass stopper mounted with sterling silver in artistic designs. Owing to the price at which they will sell, 35 cts. your immediate attention will be required if you desire any of them. We would suggest that this would be an advantageous opportunity to make selections of these goods, which will be appreciated as Easter remembrances. will be appreciated as Easter remembrances.

At

For the convenience of selecting and selling, the bulk of this

\$1.00 ca.

For the convenience of selecting and selling, the bulk of this

\$1.00 ca.

For the convenience of selecting and selling, the bulk of this

entire lot will be arranged, in
one lot. Of each article mentioned above will be found several different cuttings, styles of mounting etc. Ordinarily the
goods mentioned in this lot are valued at from
\$1.50 to \$3.75 each; from these you take your
pick of as many as you wish at \$1.00 each.

At In this lot are the larger pleces of the entire purchase, \$3.75 ea. several different styles of cutting and mounting in Salt Botes, etc. Mail orders will receive usual prompt atten-

50=54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

### Horner's Furniture.

IMPORTANT PRICE REDUCTIONS.

Having finished our annual inventory, we have reduced the prices on many pieces in all lines to effect a clearance of same. The reductions apply to Sideboards, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Dressing Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, Couches, &c., and are well worthy the attention of all who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO., 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street. (Adjoining Eden Musec.)

Alaska scalskin coats, up-to-date styles

NOTE .- I could sell Lobus Island, Japan and Northwest Coast Seal coats for \$100, 8125, 8150, 8175, but they do not give satisfaction; they turn red and look shabby after being worn a short time. I do not sell them. C. C. Shayne, 42d St., near 6th Av.

MRS. MOORE IN COURT AGAIN.

AN ATTEMPT TO SECURE HER IMMEDIATE RELEASE ON BAIL FAILS.

Justice Books: aver in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the application of K. Henry Rosenberg, of Abraham Levy's office, granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable forthwith, for the production of Fayne Strahan Moore, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial on the charge of having been concerned with her husband, W. A. E. Moore, now undergoing a nineteen years' sentence in Sing Sing, in "badger-ing" Martin Manon, of the New-Amsterdam Hotel, at the Hotel Grenoble in the beginning of November. The object of the application was to have Mrs Moore released on bail, which, under the indictment, was fixed at \$4,000. Joseph N. Campbell, a ment, was fixed at 3,000. Joseph Harlem builder, has offered to give real estate valued at \$140,000 as security, but District-Attorney Gardiner has refused to accept anything but cash ball, on the ground that if ball were allowed Mrs. Moore would at once leave the State.

Fifteen minutes after the issuance of the writ Moore was taken to court in the custody of Warden Hagan of the Tombs and accompanied by her counsel, Abraham Levy and Mr. Rosenberg, As eistant District-Attorney Le Barbier attended on behalf of Colonel Gardiner, and on his application the hearing was adjourned till noon. District-Atorney Gardiner and Assistant District-Attorney

Mr. Levy said that on Thursday he had offered a bondsman for Mrs. Moore who was ready to put up the required \$4,000 for ner release. The statutory surety had expired, but the District-Attorney still refused to act, and he therefore asked Justice Bookstaver to pass on the question of bail. Colonel Gardiner replied that since Mr. Levy had offered ball he and his assistants had been looking up the reputation of the surety, and he doubted very much if Mr. Campbell had any equity in the property offered. He had learned that there were at least
four summonses out against Joseph N. Campbell,
requiring him to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings. Thus far he had been unable
to learn as much as he wanted to know about Mr.
Campbell. He had applied to Justice Fursman, who
was to hear the case, for an increase of hall, but the
Justice had left the city.

A long argument as to the amount of bail followed. Justice Hookstaver said that he was indisposed to increase the amount and he finally ordered the case to be taken before Justice Fursman
on Monday, stipulating, however, that in case Justice Fursman should not be in the city he would
hear it himself. In the mean time Mrs. Moore will
remain in the Tombs. f Mr. Campbell had any equity in the property of

A joint hearing by the Committee on Education of both branches of the Municipal Assembly was given in the City Hall yesterday on a resolution introduced by Councilman O'Grady calling on representatives of teachers' associations and others for opinions concerning an increase in the compensation of teachers. The Municipal Assembly has no power to increase salaries, but may make recommendations to the Legislature and the Board of

Education. They were accompanied by Dr. W. L. Ettinger, representing the Teachers' Association, who told tion.

Mr. Fanning added that the only definite action taken was the adoptic of a resolution to investigate the charges Sens or Raines was said to have made against various briefs in this city. If it was really found that hote men were violating the law they would at once be dropped from the association.